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and the "Puritan and the Heretic," the author doubtless makes his task easier, but he also misses many of the interactions of event which it should be the historian's keenest pleasure to trace, and he strips the situation which he chooses thus to portray in artificial sections, of its greatest significance, its entity.

A few minor criticisms may be briefly set down. There is a commendable diminution in the number of imaginative pictures and tag-ends of irrelevant verse, as compared with the previous volume. The account, on page 37, of the makeup of the Superior London Council is not complete. The statement on page 53 that "under this charter of 1609, modified by that of 1612, Virginia held until the formation of the federal constitution in 1788" (*sic*) is of doubtful import, but perfectly absurd under any interpretation. One would like to know upon what authority Mr. Avery states, in reference to the purchase of wives at Jamestown that, "of course, a debt thus incurred was looked upon as a debt of honor" (p. 71). Also with what warrant he declares (p. 94) that the Anglicans were fewer than the Puritans in Elizabeth's time, especially since the Puritans were themselves Anglican at that time. Also, what reason he has for asserting that the "Mayflower" compact was not a social compact. The account given of the so-called Navigation Act of 1660 (12 Chas. II, c. 18), on pages 191-93, furnishes proof positive that Mr. Avery is unacquainted with George L. Beer's *Commercial Policy of England Toward the American Colonies*, though he lists that work in his Bibliography for Chapter II. To characterize the Dutch West India Company, because of its instructions to Stuyvesant to confer public trust upon only those of Dutch nationality, as "the great precursor of the Know Nothing party of two centuries later" (pp. 238-9), sounds rather far-fetched, if not puerile. Of similar character is the account on page 310 of the "first naval engagement on the New England coast," and, on page 393, of "our first intimation of the American 'taxdodger'"—though these are possibly attempts at facetiousness. "Semi-social, half commercial" (p. 71) is bad English; so, also, is the strange medley of tenses in the last sentence but one on page 79; likewise the ablative absolute at the bottom of page 159. "Williams returned to Salem and much tribulation" (page 268) is, of course, a deliberate offense; "'twere well it were done quickly" (p. 350) is more venial.

The publishers have done their part in the construction of this volume even more satisfactorily than before. There is probably but one typographical error in the entire text of the narrative (p. 188, second paragraph, sixth line, the word "become"). The maps are extremely fine. Special mention should be accorded the general maps at the close of the narrative part of the volume. These are the work of Albert Cook Myers, and amount to an important contribution.

EDWARD S. CORWIN.

Princeton, November 14, 1906.

Bailey, William B. *Modern Social Conditions*. Pp. 377. Price, \$3.00. New York: The Century Company, 1906.

Professor Bailey has added a much-needed volume to the inadequate American literature on the subject of Statistics, and the book will be useful as a text for college courses in this important and developing field of study. The first chapter is devoted to a very comprehensive discussion of the theory of statistics, and the various methods employed by statisticians are briefly characterized. The special applicability of each one is pointed out in part, but the criticisms are meager, and much has been left unsaid in reference to the legitimate use of a particular method. An appropriate account of the value and importance of graphic representation is included, together with good illustrative examples.

The title of the book is a somewhat ambitious one, and comprehends a much larger field than the one actually covered by this volume, which is confined quite exclusively to the study of demographic conditions. The ground covered is, however, treated in a thorough manner. Part of the work of Professor Mayo-Smith has thus been effectually supplemented. From the recent accumulation of American vital statistics the author has selected the most adaptable material, and this, together with the more recent European data, combine to give us an up-to-date demographic study valuable to both student and lay reader.

The discussions of mortality from occupations, deaths from injury, and infant mortality are valuable, and should be particularly useful to the investigator who is striving to ameliorate social conditions. Fecundity of marriage likewise receives a well-deserved treatment. The student could wish that more of the field included under Social Conditions were covered by statistical investigation so that the sociologist might be provided with additional necessary data. Judged intrinsically, however, the book not only justifies its appearance, but strongly commends itself to the use of every student of demography.

The author's style is simple, and the volume is crowded with information. In fact the data are often compelled to speak too largely for themselves. A stronger emphasis upon their interpretation and practical bearing would have heightened the interest of the book. On the other hand, the theoretical discussion avoids all irritating mathematical complexities.

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Carrera y Justiz, F. *Estudios de Sociología Municipal*. Pp. 475. Habana: Lib. é Imp. "La Moderna Poesia," 1906.

This series of studies in municipal government cannot fail to be of interest to students of comparative institutions. The author, Dr. Carrera y Justiz, has been identified with the movement for reform in municipal affairs in Cuba, and was one of the founders of the Association for Good City Government. His wide knowledge of the peculiar problems confronting the Cuban cities gives weight to his statements, and familiarity with the experience in other countries makes his suggestion for reform especially valuable. The esteem in which his opinion is held in Cuba is instanced